CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1830. [NO. 668.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

A pleasant and healthy Summer Residence, about three miles from town. The improvements are new and commodious; there is also a fine Orchard attached to it. Terms liberal. Apply at this office.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-5t.

Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House, that large and commodious *HOUSE and LOT* near the Poplar Spring, formerly owned and occupied by Henry Moreno. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DANIEL BAKER, Sen'r.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1830. 67ts.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, adjoining McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. All persons are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of land lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Cape Fear Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Barbecue, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon, and all accruing costs.

Tax.

On Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton, 1 76
On Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley, 1 48
On Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King, } 2 74
On Carver's Creek, by do do }
On head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry, 1 70
On lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson, 1 24
On Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera, 3 05
On Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin, 1 76
On Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden, 3 94
In Buckaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner, 1 22
On Thornton's creek, by Robert Hamil, 1 22
On Long Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince, 1 38
On Black river, by Jonathan Whittington, 2 15
On Black river, by Thomas Young, 2 11
On Fish creek, by Mary Cox, 2 14
On Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly, 3 15
On Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr. 2 52
On Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones, 1 19
On Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones, 4 63
On Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn, 3 77
On Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn } 2 37
On Possom branch, by do do for do do }
On Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell, 1 46
On Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock, 2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

Fayetteville, March 18. 67ts.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

Has taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

Has just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Prime Molasses, (superior)
Prime brown and loaf Sugar,
Prime Coffee and Pepper,
Filberts and Almonds,
Prime Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Superfine powder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 4 and 7 lb. boxes,
Assorted cut Nails,
Two casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Madeira, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received and now opening at Mr. John Lippitt's store, on Green street, a few men's and boys' thick and lined and bound Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men's and boys' Hats,
Moore's cotton Cards, wire Seives, hair Combs, Printing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper.

Also—SHOE STOCK,

such as black, red, green, yellow and white lining Leather's Skins, silk and cotton boot Cord, shoe Thread, Shoe Ornaments, Blacking, &c. &c.

The above will be sold very low.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

For the purpose of paying the debts and finding clothes for the Family of Daniel Baker, Jr. deceased, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the tenth day of April next,

20 Negro Women,

Among them Venus and Lucy. Six months credit will be given purchasers by giving a bond and approved security.

ANGUS KELLY, *Administrator.*

March 10, 1830. 66ts.

Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Wesley Council, deceased, (minor,) at November Term, 1829, hereby notifies all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or they will be barred of recovery.

WILLIAM DAVIS, *Adm'r.*

March 18, 1830. 1wp.

New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former Stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Flutes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1830. 65-6w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
3 pipes old Holland gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
Teneriffe & Sherry, }
Madeira and Port, }
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Spanish Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same.

A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Sale of LANDS for Town Taxes.

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY*, which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April next, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon for the year 1829, with the cost of advertising the same.

Polls	Lots.			*Valuation.*	*Tax.*
1	No. 66,	Campbellton,	unlisted,	$ 10	$0 5
1	67	do	do	10	5
1	72	do	do	10	5
1	79	do	do	10	5
1	119	do	do	10	5
1	122	do	do	10	5
1	1	East side No. street joining E. B. Thomas Grimes,		75	1 37½
2		Improved, Moore Street, and No. street, do.		925	4 62½
1		Moore street, Richard S. Hackley,		20	10
1		Joining John Huske, Cumberland street, do.		5	2½
1		Hillsborough street, do		10	5
1		Lamon street, Elizabeth Hogg,		40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*

Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Beaufort county on the night of the 24th instant, *Miles Spier, Churchil Purser*, and *Thomas Perry*. The sum of fifteen dollars will be given for the apprehension of Spier, five dollars for Perry, and five cents for Purser. Spier is a brother to Robert Spier who was tried at Newbern for the murder of John Williams. Spier is a man of small stature, thin visage, sallow complexion, and has a down look when spoken to. He was born and raised in Pitt county, but has latterly resided in Beaufort; he is well known in both counties. He was committed at the last term of Beaufort County Court on a charge of grand larceny. Perry is about eighteen years of age, thick set, light complexion, and speaks quick. He is a native of Currituck County, and was committed under a Capias on a charge of Assault and Battery. Purser is so well known in this County, that a particular description of him is deemed unnecessary.

ALLEN GRIST, *Sh'ff.*

February 25th, 1830. 66 3w.

The Black Book.

A FEW copies of Mrs. Royall's celebrated *Black Book*, just received and for sale at the store of

H. G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24.

Notice well.—$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN*, or *CULLEN MEDLEA*, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165, has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springbill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

February 20, 1830—64-8t

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. JAMES*, an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

March 4, 1830.

Brazilian Slave Trade.—The schooner Mary Stewart, Capt. Fookes, at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, brings advices to the 13th January. The editors of the American make the following extract from their own letters, and those kindly furnished by commercial friends. A correspondent whose long residence at the Brazilian Capital has enabled him to make himself acquainted with facts, promises to write a detailed account of the manner in which that most odious of all traffics, the Slave Trade, is carried on between Africa and Brazil. In a letter under date of 11th January, in reference to this subject, he says:

"I will relate but a single fact at this time, to show the dreadful character of the Slave Trade. The Brazilian Government derives a large revenue from the importation of slaves, by laying a duty of so much per head immediately on their arrival, without regard to their health or condition. When vessels, therefore, which have slaves on board arrive off the port, a general survey takes place by the physicians, and those poor wretches whose existence is doubtful, *are thrown overboard alive, in order to save the duty!!!*"

Blanks for sale.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SKETCH OF BISHOP RAVENSCROFT.

The death of this distinguished Minister of the Gospel has been heard with much regret, not only in North Carolina, and Virginia, but by the Friends of his Church in the Northern States. Several paragraphs have appeared in the Philadelphia papers—and in one of them, he has been compared to Moses himself, in the reading of the Decalogue.

Being a native of Virginia, and having taken Holy Orders under the ministration of Bishop Moore, his Life and Death have excited great interest among his fellow citizens in this State—And it was under the influence of those feelings, that Bishop Moore on last Sunday delivered an impressive Funeral Discourse, from the Pulpit of the Monumental Church, commemorative of the merits of the deceased. The Sermon was intended to illustrate the Immortality of the Soul, as taught by Holy Writ—and it concluded with the following *Sketch* of Bishop Ravenscroft, with a Copy of which we have been favored by the Reverend Author:

Extract from Bishop Moore's Discourse.

"I have been led to the selection of the present subject by that solemn event, which I announced from this desk the last Tuesday; the death of our venerable friend Bishop *Ravenscroft*. The departure of an individual so highly gifted, is no common occurrence. Ordained to the Ministry and this Altar, by myself, and a native of Virginia, I should be deficient in duty to you, to his memory, and to the Church at large, were I to pass over the event in silence. Often, Brethren, has he addressed you from this place; and from his tomb, he now proclaims in your ears, the transitory nature of temporal things; assuring you, that man cometh up, and is cut down like a flower: that all flesh is grass, and the glory of Man, however firm in constitution, resplendent in talents, and graceful in structure, is as the flower of the field. Yes, my hearers, were he permitted to speak to you at this moment, he would direct your attention to that Saviour, who is "the resurrection and the life." He would show you the folly of trusting the salvation of your souls to any thing short of Christ Jesus; and would proclaim the Redeemer as the only way to the regions of eternal peace.

"He would tell you, that the language of entreaty in which he addressed you during life, however warm and animated that language had been, was too cold for the occasion: that the most fervent appeals he had ever used, though they burned on his lips, were too frigid; unworthy a subject, involving in it eternal considerations. He would shew Heaven, on the one hand, with all its beatitudes, and the regions of despair, on the other, and with a Seraph's tongue, would entreat you to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life. Were he to see you halting between your duty to God, and the concerns of the world, he would press an immediate renunciation of the things of time. He would solicit you to awake from your slumbers: to take up the cross without the least delay. He would tell you, that to-morrow might be too late: that "now is the accepted time—this the day of salvation."

"It is productive of great satisfaction, upon an occasion like the present, to look back and to take a view of the individual, whose death and removal forms the subject of our consideration. It is a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose departure has awakened the best sympathies of our nature, and which has involved the Church of North Carolina in gloom: a Minister, whose faithfulness was universally acknowledged, and whose pastoral virtues were so highly valued by the people of his charge.

"Bishop Ravenscroft became alive to the importance of religion, about 18 or 20 years since; and, for the last 13 years has been zealously engaged as a Preacher of the everlasting Gospel. That feeling, which animated his bosom, infused itself into all his discourses, and rendered him both popular and instructive. The fidelity which distinguished his labours, met with the blessing of Heaven, and Carolina, in common with his former Parish in this Diocess, can bear witness to his affection and unwearied exertion.

"In the month of April, 1819, he devoted himself at this Altar, in the presence of many of you now before me, to the service of God and of the Church—was admitted to Deacon's orders, and laboured one year in the county of Lunenburg. In the course of a short time, he entered the second grade of the Christian Ministry, and was invested with the order of Priesthood. He then removed into the county of Mecklenburg, where, through the influence of Maj. John Nelson and a few other individuals, St. James Church was erected, and set apart for the solemn purposes of religion.

"In that retired Parish he laboured with great fidelity; and saw in several instances remarkable evidences of the blessing of God, on his pastoral exertions. On one occasion in particular, when engaged in the administration of the Lord's supper: while standing at the Altar, inviting in the most earnest terms, the approach of his fellow mortals to a commemoration of the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ: so powerful and melting were his appeals, and so encouraging his remarks, that a certain individual, who had resisted all his former pleadings on the subject of christianity, and who had invariably denied his belief in the Saviour, burst into tears, and came weeping to the Lord's table to partake of the symbols of the dying love of a crucified Jesus. So great were the emotions of the Pastor, that he threw his arms around his awakened Parishioner, rejoicing at his union with a God of love and mercy.

"After labouring in Mecklenburg five or six years, the Bishoprick of N. Carolina being vacant, he was selected to fill the station, and was consecrated in Philadelphia in the year 1823.

"Ardent in disposition, and blessed with a constitution of uncommon strength and firmness, he entered upon his Episcopal labours, with a determined purpose to fulfil the object of his mission: travelling to the remotest parts of the State, without regard to the season of the year, or the situation of the place. His constitution, from his exposure, received several severe shocks; and bowed to the pressure of his exertion. Disease with its paralizing influence deprived him of his strength, and frequently prostrated him on a bed of sickness. Debilitated, however, as his body became, his mind retained its vigour; and his efforts in the discharge of duty were always renewed, the moment he recovered strength to travel. His pastoral visits were extended the last year to the State of Kentucky and Tennessee—in both of which he organised the Church, and took them under his Episcopal care.

"At the last General Convention in Philadelphia, he was seriously indisposed, and confined for several weeks. Through the aid he derived from the Physicians of that city, his strength and energies again rallied; and in my interview with him last autumn in Petersburg, he considered himself so far restored, as to justify an expectation of living several years. His former disease, however, soon returned with additional violence; and after a long confinement, he terminated his earthly career on Friday morning the 5th instant, without a struggle or distorted feature, in the 58th year of his age.

"Possessing his mind to the last moment, he was enabled to make that preparation for death, so essential to his eternal comfort. He looked forward to the event, without a disquieting apprehension. He appointed the place of his sepulchre, and ordered his grave prepared sometime before his decease.

"His trust and confidence was in the redeemer of mankind. He knew that the arms of the Lord Jesus were opened for the reception of every true believer. To the cross of Christ he flew for refuge: and on that atonement made for sinners on Mount Cavalry, he trusted for the salvation of his soul.

"You, my Brethren, who knew his strength of mind, and were conversant with the discriminating powers of his understanding, must be convinced, that he had weighed in the balance of reason, the religion in which he believed: and that nothing less than evidence, the most satisfactory and conclusive, could have attached him to the cross: and moulded him into a compliance with the religion of Jesus.

"That we may all fly to the same refuge which succoured him—that we may all enjoy the same consolations, which bore him in triumph through the Valley and shadow of death, and which attended him to the bosom of his God and Saviour—may the Almighty in mercy grant, for Jesus Christ's sake."

CONSTANCY.

The reader will find a charming piece of delicate sentiment in the subjoined little fable, that makes a kind of episode in one of the tales of our favourite, Mrs. Hall. It is all the better for the simplicity and peculiarities of the language in which it is expressed.

In the ancient times, when flowers, and trees, and fairies were on spakeing terms, and all friendly together, one fine summer's day, the sun shone out on a beautiful garden where there were all sorts of flowers that ye could mintion, and a lovely but giddy fairy, went sporting about from one to the other (although no one could see her, because of the sun light,) as gay as the morning lark; then says the Fairy to the Rose—'Rose, if the sun was clouded, and the storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still?' 'Do ye doubt me' says the Rose, and reddened up with anger.—'Lily,' says the Fairy to another love, 'if the sun was clouded and a storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still?' 'Oh! do you think I could change?' says the Lily, and she grew still paler with sorrow.—'Tulip,' said the Fairy, 'if the sun was clouded, and a storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still?' 'Upon my word,' said the Tulip, making a very gentlemanlike bow, 'ye're the very first lady that ever doubted my constancy;' so the Fairy sported on, joyful to think of her kind and blooming friends. She revelled away for a time, and then she thought on the pale blue Violet that was almost kivered with its broad green leaves; and although it was an ould comrade, she might have forgotten it, had it not been for the sweet scent that came up from the modest flower. 'Oh, Violet!' said the Fairy, 'if the sun was clouded, and a storm came on, would ye shelter and love me still?' And the Violet made answer—'Ye have known me long, sweet Fairy, and in the first spring time, when there were few other flowers, ye used to shield from the could blast under my leaves; now ye've almost forgotten me—but let it pass—try my truth, if ever you should meet misfortune—but I say nothing.' Well, the Fairy skitted at that, and clapped her silvery wings, and whisked, singing off, on a sun bame; but she was hardly gone, when a black cloud grew up out of the north, all in a minit, and the light was shrouded, and the rain fell in slashings like hail, and away flies the Fairy to her friend the Rose—'Now, Rose,' says she, 'the rain is come, so shelter and love me still.' 'I can hardly shelter my own buds,' says the Rose; 'but the Lily has a deep cup.' Well, the poor little Fairy's wings were almost wet, but she got to the Lily. 'Lily,' says she, 'the storm is come, so shelter and love me still.' 'I am sorry,' says the Lily, 'but if I were to open my cup, the rain would bate in like fun, and my seed would be spoil't—the Tulip has long laves.' Well, the Fairy was down-hearted enough, but she went to the Tulip, who she always thought a most sweet spoken gentleman. He certainly did not look as bright as he had done in the sun, but she waived her little wand, and, 'Tulip,' says she, the rain and storm are come, and I am very weary, but you will shelter and love me still?' 'Begone,' says the Tulip, 'be off,' says he; 'a pretty pickle I should be in, if I let every wandering scamper come about me.'—Well, by this time she was very tired, and her wings hung dripping at her back, wet indeed—but there was no help for it, and laneing on her pretty silver wand, she limped off to the violet; and the darlint little flower, with its blue eye, that's as clear as a kitten's, saw her coming, and never a word she spoke, but opened her broad green leaves, and took the wild wandering cratur to her bosom, and dried her wings, and breathed the sweetest perfumes over her, and sheltered her until the storm was clane gone. Then the humble violet spoke and said—'Fairy Queen, it is bad to flirt with many, for the love of one true heart is enough for earthly woman, or fairy spirit; the ould love is better than the gay compliments of a world of flowers, for it will last when the others pass.' And the Fairy knew that it was true for the blue Violet; and she contented herself ever after, and built her downy bower under the wide-spreading violet leaves, that sheltered her from the rude winter's wind, and the hot summer's sun, and to this very day, the fairies love the violet beds.

Extraordinary Exhibition.—There is now to be seen at the house of Benj. Burr, No. 24, Bank street, between second and third street, Philadelphia Hotel, a wonderful Cow, the largest ever exhibited in this country; weighing 2,600 lbs. alive! She has had three Calves, stands 5 feet 8 inches high; measures from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, 10 feet 3 inches; in girth around the body, 9 feet 3 inches; 4 feet 4 inches from the point of the brisket to the top of her withers. This surprising Cow, was raised and fed by Mich'l Taylor, Esq. Chesterfield township, Burlington county, in the State of New Jersey, and is about seven years old.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

It appears that at least 3,804,229 bushels of salt are manufactured in the United States per annum; and if the returns were complete, it would probably increase the amount to more than 4,000,000. The average price at the works is about 45 cents per bushel; at which rate 4,000,000 bushels would produce $1,800,000. The amount imported from abroad in 1828, was 4,274,051 bushels; of which was afterwards exported, 26,171. Balance remaining for consumption, 4,247,880 bushels. The quantity of salt manufactured in the country is nearly or quite equal to that imported from abroad.—*National Intelligencer.*

FOREIGN.

New York, March 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Silvanus Jenkins, Liverpool packet, which port she left on the 11th ult., brings us London papers to the 10th inclusive. They furnish the King's speech on the opening of Parliament, meagre as usual, and the debates upon the address in answer to it, in both Houses. The speech, and copious extracts from the debates, will be found below. The vote in the House of Commons to the address is a small one—the majority being only 53. There is the strangest jumble imaginable of parties, as declared by this vote—indeed, if the 28 Whig votes, given for the address, had been thrown in the opposite scale, Ministers would have been in a minority. The opposition in the House of Lords was much feebler, only *nine*, and they headed by the Duke of Cumberland! Mr. Huskisson, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Grant—to whom, or some of whom, overtures were said to have been made, before the meeting of Parliament, voted against ministers. Mr. Brougham also voted for the amendment, though, as he said himself, with "great reluctance," and that such a vote was "wrung from him."

The only two definite facts to be extracted from the speech, are—first, that a reduction would be made in the public expenditure—and secondly, that the Government *de facto* of the blood-stained *Miguel* was about to be recognised. The nature and amount of the proposed reduction is thus stated in a London paper of 9th:

It is with great satisfaction we have learned that the Budget will contain a proposition for the reduction of the public expenditure to the amount of 800,000*l.*, and that the army will be the branch to which the reductions will especially apply. The Budget is to be brought forward as early in the season as possible.

In the House of Commons of the 5th, the following proceedings were had respecting the trade between the British West Indies and the United States. Through error in some of the papers, the question and answer are represented as having had reference to *Canada* and the United States. The London Courier of the 8th corrects the error, and says the Canadas were not mentioned, only the West Indies.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE U. STATES.

Mr. Robinson—I have a question to ask of the Right Hon. Secretary for Home Affairs, of great public importance; and I trust he will have no difficulty in giving such a reply as will remove the uneasiness that exists among parties in this country, who are interested in the point; and others who live in the West Indies. My question is, whether any negociation is pending between this country and the United States, with a view to the renewal of a direct intercourse between the United States and our possessions in the West Indies.

Mr. Secretary Peel—My answer to the Hon. Gentleman's question is this—that a communication has been received from the Minister of the United States on that important subject; and that this communication is still under the consideration of his Majesty's government.

Of continental news we really find nothing. Paris dates are to the 6th. Respecting Greece and its future Sovereign, the following is the only article of inlerest:

New Sovereign of Greece.—The following paragraph appears in the Gazette de France of Monday, 1st. February:—"We are assured that the definitive protocol respecting Greece has been signed in London between the Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers, and that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, is invested with the sovereignty of Greece."

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, on Saturday, 6th February.

The suicide of Lord Graves in London on the 8th February, caused much excitement; and the London papers speak in terms of decided reprehension of the circumstances under which the coroner's jury was assembled, and the insufficient evidence upon which the verdict was rendered. The jury was summoned during the night, met at an unusually early hour in the ensuing morning, and, without seeking for much testimony that was attainable, brought in their verdict, that the deceased had destroyed himself in a fit of delirium. Circumstances which had recently connected the name of the Duke of Cumberland with that of Lady Graves, (who is a sister to Lord Anglesea), and the recollection of a former passage in this Prince's life, where in his own antichamber, his valet came to a mysterious end—gave to this catastrophe, and to the irregular proceedings of the coroner, particular importance; and more doubtless will be heard of it. The London Morning Herald of 10th Feb. has this paragraph:

Very unpleasant rumors were in circulation last night, particularly in the neighborhood of the Houses of Parliament, respecting an illustrious individual to whom several allusions have been made of late, in connection with the circumstances which are supposed to have led to the suicide of Lord Graves, but we could not trace them to any authentic source.

KING'S SPEECH.

On the 4th of February, Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Rosslyn, Aberdeen and Mayo.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their desires to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations of this country.

"His Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion.

"The efforts of his Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, have been unremitted.

"His Majesty having recently concerted with his allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which his Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions.

"His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Prince of the House of Braganza.

"His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to establish upon their ancient footing, his Majesty's diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Portugal.—But the numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of these relations increase his Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that his Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the Public Expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our naval or military establishments.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that although the National Income, during the last year has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the revenue.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you that his attention has been of late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the administration of the law.

"His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted for your deliberation, of which some are calculated, in the opinion of his Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of justice in different parts of the United Kingdom, and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the wellbeing of his people.

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that the export in the last year, of British produce and manufactures, has exceeded that of any former year.

"His Majesty laments, that notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom.

"It would be most gratifying to the paternal feelings of his Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration, measures calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people.

"It is from a deep solicitude for those interested that his Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution in reference to this important subject.

"His Majesty feels assured, that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavorable seasons, and to the operation of other causes, which are beyond the reach of legislative control or remedy.

"Above all, his Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested, to maintain inviolable the public credit, and thus uphold the high character and the permanent welfare of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*February* 4.

The Address.—The Earl of Darlington rose to move the Address. He expressed his full concurrence in all the statements of the Speech, and his determination to give ministers his warmest support. If he were asked why he, a Whig, should give his support to a Tory administration, his answer would be because that Tory administration was acting on Whig principles. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The Noble Lord concluded by moving the Address.

Mr. Ward, the member for London, seconded the Address.

Sir E. Knatchbull, in rising to move an amendment, said that Ministers had stated in the speech from the throne that distress prevailed among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United kingdom. Now, in the amendment which he intended to propose, he should maintain that the distress was general and universal. Let gentlemen decide this question according to their observation—is the distress general or not? He did not intend to advert at present to any remedy for this distress.—The Honorable Member concluded by proposing to strike out the address the clause which affirms the existence of partial distress in the country, for the purpose of inserting the following:—"We lament the existence of that distress which your Majesty informs us is confined to some places; but, in the painful discharge of our duty, we are constrained to declare to your Majesty that that distress is not confined to some places, as your Majesty has been advised, but is general among all the productive interests of the country, which are severely suffering from its pressure. We beg to assure your Majesty that we shall adopt the caution which your Majesty recommends in the consideration of the measures to be adopted in reference to these interests, and that our earnest endeavors shall be employed to alleviate and remove the distress now so unfortunately existing."

The Marquis of Blanford seconded the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in supporting the address, begged to ask if there was a man who had heard the principle on which the amendment was supported, who did not believe that it was proposed to make an alteration in the standard of value, or the currency of the country, in short, to change those laws which Parliament had adopted after anxious deliberation? He must say, that to entertain a proposition for altering the standard value laid down in 1819 as the basis of our circulation, or to concur in the re-establishment of £1 notes, were concessions which his Majesty's government could never be prepared to make. (Hear.)—He felt it to be his duty, therefore, to oppose the amendment of the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. O'Connell observed, that he should treat the King's Speech with respect though the contents of it were unsatisfactory, and inconsistent with a wise government. Compare it with the late speech of the American President, and ask if this House were the undoubted representatives of the People, would such a speech have been offered? [Hear, hear!] The distress they were told was partial. Was that the fact? They heard, even from gentlemen on the other side, that it was general, extraordinary and overwhelming! [Loud cries of hear!] The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made the happy discovery that there was no distress in Ireland; but he (Mr. O'C.) had just arrived from that country, where he had seen no proofs of prosperity, and where many people were living upon three halfpence a-day! It was satisfactory to hear that there was to be no change in the currency, but to keep that pledge, the public expenditures must be reduced by many millions. The people had sent him to Parliament to do their work, and he would do it; he therefore supported the amendment proposed by the Hon. Member from Kent.

Mr. Huskisson supported the amendment. The reports of the distress he admitted were exaggerated; and there certainly was no scarcity of capital; nor was the Currency Bill chargeable with any part of the distress. He hoped, indeed, that the House would never again tamper with the Currency. He was not altogether satisfied with the information contained in the speech on the subject of our relations with Turkey, Portugal, and the South American Republics.

Mr. Peel expressed some surprise that the Hon. Gentleman should support an amendment which he had termed "a milk and water" one. An Hon. Member had avowed his satisfaction at the speech of the American President. His (Mr. P.'s) was equally great, for the President's expressions of amity and friendship towards this country were such as it gave him extreme pleasure to re-echo with respect to America, and he hoped that all the future competition between the two countries would be that of industry, peace and civilization' The Hon. Gentleman attributed the sufferings in this country to misgovernment; but the *same distress* existed in America, where the representation was constructed on the basis of universal suffrage. The House should pause before it ventured to state that "all the interests of the country were in a state of suffering." (*Hear, and Cheers.*) He was quite ready to abandon his opinions respecting the currency, if it could be proved that they were erroneous; but after the best deliberation which they could give to the subject, Ministers were resolved to adhere to the present system, and not expose the country to fresh evils by unsettling it.—(Hear, hear)—and he warned the House to beware of making rash experiments.

Mr. Brougham said, he felt himself compelled to prefer the amendment as the juster representation; but his vote was wrung from him with exceeding reluctance; and were the effect of the amendment to displace the Ministry, he should vote on the other side.

The cry of "Question" becoming loud and general, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment, 105—against it, 158.

Majority against it 53.

The original Address was then carried, and ordered to be presented in the usual way. The House adjourned soon after twelve o'clock.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb 10, 1830.

There has been no variation in the prices of cotton since our last; the market is steady though quiet. The sales of the week are about 11,000 bales, and consist of 8,500 uplands, at 6¼d for old, and 6 3-8d to 7d for new cottons; 500 Alabamas, 6d and 6⅛d; 30 stained Sea Islands, 7d; 800 Maranhams; 6 7-8d a 7⅛d; 200 Bahias and Maccios 6 5-8d a 6 7-8d; 400 Pernams, 7 3-8d a 8d; and 20 Carriacoris, 7d.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

A letter to the editors of the *American*, from a correspondent at Havana, under date of 27th ult. says:—"A conspiracy to throw off the government of Spain, and declare this Island independent, has just been discovered. Twenty-seven arrests have been made, and nearly one hundred citizens is all are suspected to be parties. The British frigate Briton arrived to day from Vera Cruz and Tampico, in ten days—she reports nothing of the political state of that country, except that 10,000 men were ordered to the borders of Texas, probably to prevent the smuggling trade, so largely carried on through Texas, by the Americans. She brings one million and a half of dollars, and sails for England on the 2nd March."

"A gentleman who has lately spent a few months in Germany," says the Journal of Humanity, "heard the temperance reform in the United States repeatedly spoken of, by distinguished individuals there, as one of the most astonishing moral phenomena of the age. It seemed to them to indicate not only a degree of intelligence, but a strength of character in our population, that can be found in no other country. In no part of Europe, they thought, would such a reform be possible."

Charleston, March 8.

We learn that His Britannic Majesty's schooner Nimble, Lieut. Com. Sherer, now in this port, is about to be fitted with a new suit of sails, made entirely of cotton duck. Her commander has preferred the cotton duck, in consequence of a high recommendation of the article. He is esteemed an experienced officer, having been the third in command in two exploring voyages to the North Pole, in the expeditions under the orders of the celebrated Captain Parry.

Remarkable Occurrence.—The Legislature of Upper Canada having demanded of the Governor from what *funds* he had caused bridges to be built over two rivers in that province, the Don and the Humber, replied, "FROM HIS OWN SALARY." This is most truly a remarkable instance of disinterested public spirit—such a one as we do not often meet with in the conduct of those who are appointed to the gubernatorial chairs of distant colonies or territories.—*Balt. Marylander.*

Awful Hurricane—A letter from a gentleman, residing in James City County, to his friend in this place, dated 8th inst. gives an appaling account of a hurricane which swept over that section of the county near the Burnt Ordinary, about 12 miles from Williamsburg, the preceding night, threatening with destruction every thing that opposed its progress, and prostrating or unroofing many dwelling houses, &c. Among the most calamitous of its effects noticed in the letter, is the destruction of the ancient abode of the Bush family, now occupied by Mrs. Nancy Bush. The inmates had retired to rest, when, about 10 o'clock, a flaw of wind of extraordinary violence, struck the venerable building, and "such a dilapidation can hardly be described:—scarcely was one brick left upon another, although the ancient edifice had numbered nearly a century." Several of the inmates, consisting of old Mrs. Bush, Miss Mary Weathers, Geo. and Wm. Bush, and Wm. Hall, were severely hurt, all in some degree, but none dangerously—Mr. Wm. Bush was under the ruins of the house about two hours, before assistance could be had, momentarily expecting to be crushed to death. Mr. Wm. Hall had his leg broken—but happily no lives were lost. All the out-houses, corn crib &c. were swept before the tempest.—The residence of Mrs. H. Piggot also was unroofed and the house on one of the quarters destroyed. Here too the occupants escaped death as by a miracle.—*Va. paper.*

Naval.—We have seen a letter from an officer of the United States ship Vincennes, Capt. Finch, dated at Honoruru, Island of Woanoa, the 13th of October 1829. He says that the ship had just dropped anchor there, and all were well on board. He then adds—"We have visited Nooahevah, Otaheite, Raiatia, and Owhyhee, and we intend to sail for Canton by the first of next month, and hope to be in the United States in May next."

Another letter of the 14th says—"This day, at 12 o'clock, the King gave a splendid ball, receiving Capt. Finch and suite under a royal salute of 21 guns,, full guard, &c. Every thing here is prosperous, and our visit promises to be most opportune and most important to the best interests of the Islands."—*New York American.*

EPITAPH.

Here lies, thank God, a woman, who
Quarrell'd and storm'd her whole life through;
Tread gently o'er her mouldering form,
Or else you'll rouse another storm.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility,—And all diseases which originate from impure blood, or indiscretion of Youth and where the constitution has been broken down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, Bark, or Quinine, &c. and most internal diseases where the Lungs and chest are supposed to be affected, &c. &c.

In order to make fully known in what estimation Swaim's Panacea is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentlemen who in their private as well as public characters, are deservedly ranked among the most scientific of the profession. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Panacea, owe much gratitude to the gentlemen who have thus testified in its favor—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, *descending to the second generation*, which otherwise would have destroyed valuable lives. Their humantiy and disinterestedness in promoting the currency of a medicine found to be of such great benefit to the human race, without regard to its original ownership, claims the grateful admiration of a benefic nt public.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the U. States and elsewhere: whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it, has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by *certain Physicians* must have their origin either in *envy* or in the mischevous effects of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. *I leave the public to judge for themselves.*

I pledge myself to the public and give them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine does not contain mercury in any form whatever.

Certificates.

From Dr. N. Chapman, professor of the Institute and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine in Pennsylvania, &c.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

From Dr W. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House, Infirmary, &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim, in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

From Dr. Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

☞ SWAIM'S PANACEA, is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass:—

"SWAIM'S PANACEA—PHILADA."

having but one label which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be *genuine* when my *signature* is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.

*** Prepared and Sold at Swaim's Laboratory, South Seventh Street, next door to the Philadelphia Baths, corner of George and Seventh Streets, and sold by every respectable Druggist in the U. States.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Dr. H. Robinson,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

To the Public.

☞ AFTER MY ENEMIES had gratified themselves by that effusion of their malignity entitled "The Report of the Medical Society," I hoped for repose. It seemed to me, that every topic of abuse had been exhausted—each had furnished his quota of detraction, and a committee of those most inveterate had been deputed to marshal them into form. I answered them, and exposed the puny impotence of their malice. Since then, I have collected a mass of testimony which, were it published, would seriously impeach the veracity of many of the contributors to that miscellany of folly and fiction. But I found that the good sense of the community had refuted the slanders contained in this Report, and I therefore abstained from publishing the testimony—as I preferred quiet and composure to the pleasure of triumphing over my enemies. But I have been roused from the resolution of silence and forbearance by a varied mode of attack which, as it has the insidious sanction of great names, should be met with refutation and censure.

I allude to an article in the eighth number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, entitled "Mercury detected in Swaim's Panacea, by chemical analysis, by R. Hare, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania," which is placed at the head of the American intelligence in that periodical, and has been diligently circulated through the various popular journals.

This chemical analysis (for so it is called) is so extraordinary a process, that one cannot help suspecting that the blundering eulogist, who has appended a note to the article, intends a sarcasm, when he calls it "an ingenious method for detecting this metal." Some years since, when my Panacea first attracted attention, this learned Professor subjected it to a series of chemical tests, without discovering the least indications of mercury or any other metallic ingredient. Upon every principle of science and logical deduction, I should have had the benefit of this failure; and as no mercurial phenomena responded to his tests, it should have been fairly admitted that there was none in the composition of the medicine. But no! in the calumnious report of the Medical Society a different conclusion is drawn from these experiments, viz. that from one to two grains of corrosive sublimate may be suspended in a bottle of syrup without being sensible to chemical tests. If my antagonist knew this before why the idleness and folly of these attempts? If not, then here is another to be added to the catalogue of exceptions to the rules of science, which I have been the means of compelling them to allow. If they will agree upon any fixed principles, I will confute them; but there is no chance of concluding that disputant who can inflect his premises at will.

But I have wandered from that redoubtable experiment and discovery which has engaged me in the present discussion. It seems that Doctor Hare, about the time that my success had goaded my enemies into the folly or iniquity of publishing the "Report," &c. determined to make a new attempt to detect mercury in the Panacea!! *He procured a bottle at a Drug Store in Market Street!!* diluted it with water, mingled yeast with it, and put it aside, and so languid were his hopes, that he neglected for got it for a year. At the expiration of transferred it to another vessel and baked whole process strongly resembling the making bread. He then put the crust, the result of this "ingenious method," of paper, and laid it on a shelf, where it have been neglected for some months; at that time, he examined the crust and found of metallic mercury; and upon breaking tions of the crust, he found mercury tallic state pervading the whole would be unjust to the Professor, not that he had not sufficient faith in this hypothesis periment to give it to the public; but was to publish it by the solicitations of others wondrous affair, when divested of the names and the mystery of learned words dicrous and contemptible to deserve attention. This *crust* has been exhibited to ring gapers; and I have no doubt is one of the choicest curiosities in the Professor inet. Several, who have seen it, assure me contains not a less portion of mercury than grains to the bottle. The basis of the charge against my medicine has been, that it contained cury in the form of corrosive sublimate in a portion, as not to be detected by the chemical tests; and the combined wisdom of Medical Society in their Report above alluded fixed upon two grains as a maximum. Now corrosive sublimate contains but 74-100 of metallic mercury. A bottle of syrup containing two grains of corrosive sublimate, would contain but 1½ grains of mercury in its whole; but if my informants be correct, Dr. Hare's ment results in forty grains. But, as the whole description of the result of his warrants us (upon the principles assumed Medical Society in their Report) in assuming be found a much larger quantity of mercury could have escaped the ordinary tests.

Were I to conjecture the means by which fallen into this absurdity, I should call in the fact, that he permitted the subject of his ment to remain forgotten, during a while, his laboratory, in a liquid state; and after he had reduced it to a crust, it was sufficiently a shelf for five or six months, with no other than a paper wrapper—and from these circumces, I should unhesitatingly infer some small mixture of the mercury. Mercury is one of ordinary materials to be found in the laboratory the chemist. It is the subject in some other of many of his experiments. Neglect left a small quantity of it in some of the vessels which this tortured syrup was so often fed; or perhaps, it may be that some wag has put it furtively, in order to amuse himself at Doctor's glee at a fancied discovery; and learned Professor is like the astronomer who monster in the moon, calculated its dimensions mathematical accuracy, made many accurate concerning its nature and substance, of which ceeding merit was not in the least diminished the monster was discovered, to be an insect the lenses of his telescope!

The Professor should have explained too, I presume, contends, that this mercury finally in the form of the per-chloride, at his admiring annotator does,) by the action of chemical affinities, the corrosive sublimate composed, and the mercury precipitated in tallic form;—and I cannot perceive any process, from the brewing to the baking, have produced this effect. But this he has scended to do: the truth is, the whole concocted *ad captandum vulgus*: who are to ask questions: and the physicians are in the imposture and will not;—and thus congruity in the details, or error in the was of no moment.

Not the least singular part of this affair *ment*, that the Professor exhibited his tors Physick and Horner. That he should this result of his "ingenious method" to Professors, is natural enough—but why tell of it? If the result has been evanescent, some other witnesses would have been but the *crust* is of a more permanent and nature—to the credit of the Professor's king. He therefore wanted no witnesses possesses an enduring evidence in the crust nature and the Professor's art. Why peat it does he inform us of this fact? well have told us of the state of his own —or any other irrelevant matter. The is, as I have just stated, THE WHOLE WAS WRITTEN FOR EFFECT! and thought this purpose would be served, names were lugged in, no matter how. the public are not to be duped by such vices.

Other measures have been resorted to dignity with the whole process of this The offals thrown from my house, are ed and curiously examined. Every mine is watched, and all my purchases deed, were I a suspected traitor, residing most jealous despotism in Europe, I could subjected to a more rigid surveillance. justified in attributing all this to the sage ges who have signalized themselves by bout collecting and repeating idle tales my medicine!

Dr. Emmons, of Kentucky, has written a the editor of the Journal, corroborating of this experiment, by informing him that that State took several bottles of my Panacea that he discerned globules of mercury rolling in them, of metallic form. This proves against my Panacea, on the same grounds tion that I have stated to the above But, in addition, there is not a particle of this patient had procured the genuine *The physicians have long and loudly proclaimed mercury is one of the ingredients of my medicine all the impostors acting on this hint, do not troduce it into their compounds;* and most shape of the simple oxides, which read pose, when subjected to the action of heat cipitate in metallic globules. Dr. Emmons that the patient boiled the Panacea to fermentation. It was, therefore, in all one of these spurious imitations, and the which it was subjected to in the operation ing, precipitated the mercury and produced fect which Dr. Emmons saw.

I have ever borne a character of unimpeachracity, and I trust the ensuing solemn have more weight with all serious people, vain and empty conjectures and experiments ly, prejudice and calumny.

Philadelphia, ss.

William Swaim, being duly sworn upon the gelists of Almighty God, doth declare that the icine called "Swaim's Panacea," does not Mercury in any portion, manner or form and that it is an innocent preparation, not of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant

WM. SWAIM.

Sworn and Subscribed before me the Eleventh of January, 1830.

WM. MILNOR,

Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH.

The balmy South, the land of fruits and flowers
Of lovely women and of cloudless skies
The Arab Prophet, here, his blissful bowers
And dark eyed Houris, too might realize.

PER CONTRA.

The sickly South, the land of bile and ague
Of *Gallinippers* and of Calomel
Where every vile disease is sure to plague
Including *doctors* if you *fee* them well.

Blanks for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1830.

The late Bishop Ravenscroft.—From among the tributes of respect and veneration paid to the memory of this distinguished Prelate, we have copied one on our first page, which is peculiarly interesting on account of its source, and the very characteristic anecdote it relates. Since that was in type, we have been favored with a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Convention of this Diocess, communicating the following proceedings.

At a meeting of the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia, held at the house of the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, on Saturday the 13th day of March, 1830, for the purpose of giving some expression of their feelings in relation to the death of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, of the Diocess of North Carolina, there were present, the Right Rev. William White, D. D., the Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D. D., the Rev. Drs. Abercrombie, Beasly, Montgomery, and De Lancey, with the Rev. Messrs. Bedell, Rutledge, Meade, Hawks, Tyng, and Boyd. The Rt. Rev'd Bishop White was requested to preside as Chairman, and the Rev. George Boyd appointed Secretaay.

The Rev. Dr. Montgomery stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"That the afflictive dispensation which has removed from the Church on earth, the Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., has affected us with unfeigned grief, proportioned to the high estimate entertained by us for his character, as a man, as a christian, and as Bishop of the Church of Christ.

"That we feel deeply the loss which the Church has sustained in the removal from its labours of so firm, devoted, and enlightened a champion of the truth as it is in Jesus.

"That we sincerely sympathise with the bereaved friends of the late Bishop, with the Clergy of his Diocess, and with all the friends of the Church in North Carolina; and pray that God may comfort their hearts, sanctify the dispensation to the good of his Church, and direct their minds in the choice of a successor.

"That in testimony of our high respect for the memory of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, and of our sense of the bereavement which we in common with our whole Church have sustained by his death, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

"That copies of the above be sent to the immediate friends of the late Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocess of North Carolina, and to the Secretary of the Convention of the same.

WM. WHITE, *Chairman.*

GEO. BOYD, *Secretary.*"

Mr. George M. Grouard, of Washington City, proposes to publish the whole of the great debate in the U. S. Senate, in an octavo volume, calculated to make at least 800 large pages in small type, price $5. It ought to be in the hands of every man in the country.

In our two next numbers, we intend to publish the third Speech of Mr. Hayne, and the third Speech of Mr. Webster, which will conclude the debate between these two gentlemen.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, *March 12th*, Mr. Benton introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it regards the election of President and Vice President of the U. S.; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Benton, Webster, Hayne, Tazewell and Woodbury.

The bill to authorize a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was taken up, and after considerable debate, in which the bill was advocated by Messrs. Hendricks, Johnston, and Rowan, and was opposed by Messrs. Tazewell and Hayne; it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Dudley, Foot, Grundy, Hendricks, Johnston, Kane, Livingston, McLean, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Md., Willey.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Brown, Dickerson, Ellis, Forsythe, Freelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Iredell, Knight, Smith, of S. C., Sprague, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury.—18.

The bill directs an additional subscription on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Company, for 1000 shares, at $100 each.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and remained so occupied until 4 o'clock.

March 15.—Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee to whom have been referred the several resolutions to amend the Constitution of the U. States, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing, or regulating, the patronage of the Executive of the United States, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate again took up Mr. Foot's resolution, when Mr. Livingston concluded his speech commenced on the 9th inst.

March 16.—Most of the day spent on Executive business.

March 17.—The following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Holmes:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, designating the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the fourth of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory.

Nearly the whole day was employed upon Executive business, in the course of which, however, no decisions of consequence are understood to have taken place. The nomination of Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and those of one or two of the Land Officers only are said to have been confirmed.

March 18—The Senate was again upon Executive business. No nominations of importance (says the National Intelligencer) were confirmed, that we hear of; nor any rejected, though some were laid upon the table. The nominations that were expected to be most contested, have not, it is understood, yet been acted upon.

March 19—The Senate was occupied again in secret session on Executive business. Of the particulars of what was done, we have of course no accurate information. Within the two days past, a number of nominations of subordinate civil officers, and consuls abroad, are understood to have been confirmed. Without yielding the question, as to the right of the Executive to create vacancies in office for the purpose of making appointments, it seems to have been conceived, by a majority of the Senate, that the exercise of the authority is one which should, for the present, be left to the constitutional responsibility of the Executive. Many such appointments have therefore been confirmed.—*Nat. Int.*

The appointment of David Porter to be Consul General of the Barbary Powers has been confirmed by the Senate.—*Ib.*

The resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the 17th of May for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up, and after considerable debate, postponed till the first of May.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff discussion, which originated in the resolution to allow a drawback on rum distilled from molasses, and on cotton bagging, has been cut short by a motion to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed 89 votes to 70.

The House having disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for taking the 5th Census, which amendments proposed to increase the compensation of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals, the Senate receded; so that the bill has passed with the compensation as originally fixed.

March 17.—The joint resolution of Mr. Tucker, proposing to adjourn the present session of Congress on the 17th of May, was, after some debate, passed, 167 votes to 7.

March 18.—Many *Resolutions* were introduced. Amongst them was one, presented by Mr. McDuffie, for reducing the pay of Members of Congress, after the first 120 days, of the first Session of each Congress, and the first 90 days of each second Session, to Two Dollars per day. The main business of the day was the bill to enlarge the provisions of the Revolutionary Pension Laws; which, after much debate, was, by the aid of *the previous question*, ordered (at a late hour) to be engrossed and read a third time, by a large majority.

Retrenchment in earnest.—Mr. Forward offered the following resolutions:

'1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to report to this House a Bill reducing the annual salaries of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, respectively, to the sum of 4500 dollars, instead of the present compensation of 6500 dollars each.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to bring in a bill fixing the compensation of Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories, at seven dollars per day, and seven dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the present compensation of eight dollars per day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to report a bill providing for the payment of the following annual salaries, to wit: to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, 2000 dollars each, in lieu of their respective salaries of 3000 dollars—to the principal Clerks, 1300 dollars each, instead of their present salaries of 1800 dollars each, and to the engrossing Clerks each, the sum of 1150 dollars, in lieu of their present compensation of 1500 dollars.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to report a bill fixing the salaries of the Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeepers, and Assistant Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representatives, at 1150 dollars each per annum, instead of their present allowance of 1500 dollars to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeepers, and 1450 dollars to their Assistants.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Retrenchment be required to report a bill or bills, providing for the payment of the annual salaries of the Auditors, Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer, each, 2000 dollars, in place of 3000 dollars, their present compensation:—to the Chief Clerks in each of the Executive Departments, 1500 dollars, instead of 2000 dollars, as at present—to the Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, 1500 dollars, instead of 1700 dollars, his present compensation—to the Chief Clerk in the office of each Comptroller, Auditor, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Register of the Treasury, 1300 dollars instead of 1700 dollars, as at present; and to each of the other Clerks in the Executive Departments at Washington, 1150 dollars, to the Assistant Postmasters General, each, 2000 dollars, instead of 2500 dollars, as at present."

These Resolutions were read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Distribution of Public Lands.—Mr. Hunt, from the Committee appointed on the 19th January last, "to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States and Territories, for the purpose of education in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives," made a report, accompanied by the following bill:

A Bill appropriating the nett proceeds of the Public Lands to the use of the several States and Territories.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of July, 1831, the nett proceeds of all sales of public lands, paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall be, and hereby are, appropriated to the use of the several States within this Union, and the Territories of the United States, for the purpose of education.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said nett proceeds shall, on the first day of July annually, thereafter, be apportioned among and paid to the several States and Territories, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the numbers aforesaid shall be determined by the enumeration made in pursuance of the Constitution; and also by an enumeration to be taken in the year 1835, and in every subsequent term of ten years, in the States of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, and in such new States as shall be formed out of the Territories of the United States

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Martin then presented the project of the minority of the Committee. The bill which he offered was considered by that minority as the best which could be adopted, if any was to be adopted; but, at the same time, they entered their protest against the proposition altogether.

March 19.—Mr. William B. Shepard, from the Select Committee to which was referred the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, made a report, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Shepard, from the same Committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, an exact estimate of the cost of improving Roanoke Inlet in the State of North Carolina, by means of an embankment across Roanoke and Croatan Sounds—that he inform this House as to the sufficiency of said embankment when made of earth and wood, after the plan of Hamilton Fulton; and that should the surveys now on file in his office not furnish sufficient data for these purposes, a re-survey of said Inlet be again made.

Remains of Washington.—Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee appointed on the 22d ultimo, upon the subject of a National Entombment of the remains of the late General GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the Capitol, in the City of Washington, made a report accompanied by a joint resolution providing for said Entombment, as well as for a Pedestrian Statue of General WASHINGTON, which report and resolution, were committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[The report concludes with resolutions, of which we have been disappointed in obtaining a copy, the purport of which is that the remains of Gen. WASHINGTON, and of Mrs. WASHINGTON, be removed, in December next, to this City, and entombed in the Centre of the Capitol; and that a Marble Monument be erected over them, to be surmounted, when it reaches the Rotunda, with a Pedestrian Statue of Washington, to be executed by the ablest artists, &c.]

We copy the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"☞ One of the most decided party votes taken this session in the House of Representatives, was that in the contested seat of Mr. Newton, of Norfolk, claimed by Mr. Loyall The latter is a friend of Jackson, the former of Adams. By a vote of 87 to 84, Mr. Loyall was declared entitled to the seat. Mr Newton then gave it up. We like this. Let the lines be drawn, and tightly drawn."

And this is party principle! This is the sentiment of a party, claiming to be, *par excellence*, "the Republican" party! It would be insulting to the common sense of the reader to expatiate upon the total destitution of any thing like morality in it. Here is a "party vote," to determine what? To determine whether two and two make four, or whether a hundred is a larger number than ninety nine. This is the description of questions which is involved in the decision of contested elections. And the Courier *rejoices* that these questions are decided *pro* or *con.* not according to arithmetical truth, but according to the party complexion of the persons who contend for the seats. Well might one of the members of the House exclaim, as he did after this vote, "I am glad no one took it into his head to contest *my* right to a seat!" Though *we* do not suppose the vote in question to have been entirely a party vote; yet, upon such excellent authority, one would be induced to suppose that party influence prevailed in it to a sufficient extent to turn the scale against the sitting member. But, that the fact should be *avowed and gloried in*, evinces a political desperation beyond any thing that we have ever seen in the wildest extravagance of party. We are the more induced to hold up to reprobation this shocking perversion of the rule of right, from finding it upheld and applauded in a paper which exhibits some glimmerings of reason, and a touch of liberality, even in its most fitful vagaries.—*Nat. Int.*

The North American Review, according to the Boston Courier, has been sold by its late editor and proprietor, Mr. Sparks, to Alexander H. Everett, who, after the publication of the next number, will be sole editor, and the proprietor of three fourths of the interest. The other fourth part belongs to the publishers, Messrs. Gray & Bowen. The Review has passed from able hands into able hands. Mr. Everett, who has been for several years our Minister to Spain, enjoys a high literary reputation.—*Nat. Int.*

The New York Evening Post states, that the Rev. Richard S. Mason, Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, was, on Wednesday last, chosen President of Geneva College, and has accepted the appointment; at the same time, Edward Cutbush, M. D. of Washington City, late Senior Surgeon in the United States Navy, was chosen Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.—*Ib.*

Louisville, March 8.

The Explosion.—Passengers who were on board the Helen M'Gregor, at Memphis, when the late melancholy explosion took place, concur with other gentlemen, who have passed Memphis since the accident occurred, in estimating the number of killed at not less than *thirty-four*. The list we published on Saturday contained the names of sixteen killed.—Subsequent to the publication of that list, it was ascertained that 18 or 20 others were destroyed. It is added, that some of those who stood on the deck, immediately over the boilers, were blown 40 to 60 feet high. Captain Tyson was confined to his room, but was not considered in a very dangerous situation.—Mr. Turner, the Engineer, was not materially injured.

New York, March 13.

A duel was fought yesterday morning, at Hoboken between two young lads of this city. One of the parties was slightly injured in the arm, when the seconds interfered and prevented further mischief. We understand that the affair grew out of a dispute concerning a young lady of this city. They should be well *birched* for their folly.

Daily Sentinel.

Tea and Coffee.—A Washington Correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, under date the 13th, says:

"Contrary to my first impression, that nothing would be done with the Tariff during the present session, I now think that the duties on Tea and Coffee will be reduced, independently of other articles. Any intelligence of this character has a tendency to affect prices more or less—but it ought not to be so; for whenever Congress shall pass any bill reducing duties, ample time will be allowed for the consumption of the existing supplies in the country.'

This information is probably from Mr. Cambreleng of the Committee on Commerce; and we have therefore strong hopes that an act reducing the duties on Tea and Coffee, will pass during the present session of Congress. The members may rest assured that every Gentleman who votes *for* such a measure will be supported for re-election by the influence of all the matrons of the Country; while those opposing it may as well, on leaving Washington, take their last look at the Capitol, for the $8 per day, they will never receive again!—*Petersburg Times.*

New Hampshire.—From the returns published in the Portsmouth Journal of Saturday, 98 towns gave for Upham 10,733; for Harvey 12,487 votes. There is little doubt, therefore, that Harvey, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected.—*Nat. Int.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 8th inst. received last evening, is clad in mourning in consequence of the death of Jacques Villiere, late Governor of Louisiana. He expired about 10 o'clock on the night of the 7th.

Charleston Mercury, March 22.

Old William and Mary.—We noticed in our last, the recent disturbance at William and Mary College. In relation to this disturbance, the Richmond Compiler states, that the Faculty have been compelled to expel or suspend three or four of the students, and that the exercises of the college are renewed.—*Old Dominion.*

MARRIED,

In Rowan County, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wright, GILES W. PEARSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIS, daughter of Anderson Ellis, Esq.

At Rocky Run, in New Hanover County, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, JACOB HENRY BREWSTER, Esq., to Miss ANN ELIZA EAGLES; and on the same evening, at the same place, Mr. JOHN DAVIS POISSON, to Miss JULIA TOOMER.

DIED,

In Dyer County, Tenn. Mr. NATHANIEL BENTON, a respectable and valuable citizen, formerly of Williamson County, and brother of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 17, Brigs Maine from St. Thomas, North Carolina from N. York, Empress from do. Schooners Ann Smith from do., Alpha from St. Barts. Sloop Virginius from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Spartan for Martinique, French brig Louis for Guadaloupe. Schooners Plato for do. Caroline for Philadelphia, Br. Schr. Brutus for Liverpool. Sloop Providence for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 75. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $3¾ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Mr. LADD,

PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND ORNAMENTAL *PAINTER.*

Specimens can be seen at his house on Bow street. March 25.

---

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Auction.

ON the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder,

One acre Lot north of the Court House, joining Mrs. Hacket's Lot.

One half acre Lot in Campbellton, known as No. 5.

One half acre Lot in do. do. No. 62.

Three acres or thereabouts, north side of Town, near the plantation formerly Maj. Cameron's, a beautiful building Lot.

Two and a half acres near the above, on the Hillsborough road.

Two and a half acres near do.

Six acres joining do. on which there is a small House near a good Spring.

29 acres near John Crow's, on the Camden road.

20 acres west of the Camden road, three miles from town.

50 acres on the Morganton road, near Beaver creek, 5 1-2 miles from town.

12 acres on Black river, joining the Dickson place.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, March 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, *Vs.* } Petition for Partition.

The Real Estate of said dec.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines *To* The Court. } Petition for dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start.

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.
Norfolk, March 16. 68 9w.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Maryland and Virginia Steam Boat Company,

DESIROUS to give all possible despatch to Travellers, have concluded to run a boat from NORFOLK to BALTIMORE, *three times a week*, commencing the 10th instant. A first rate Boat will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 6 o'clock; and Bowley's wharf, Baltimore, for Norfolk, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half past 6 o'clock.

The NORFOLK, Capt. *Henderson*, will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 6 o'clock. Returning, will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Morning; and Passengers for Baltimore will proceed up the Bay the same Evening, thereby reaching Baltimore on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, in time for the Philadelphia Boats.

The Norfolk Stage

Leaves FAYETTEVILLE every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., connecting each trip with the Steam Boats for Baltimore.

March 18, 1830. 67-5w.

☞ The Charleston Courier, South Carolina State Gazette and Georgia Courier will please insert the above for one month, and forward their accounts to Wm. H. Thompson, Norfolk, Va.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw

In the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th of March.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5,		*Quarters*,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*,	62 *Cts*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, February 16, 1830. 66*tf.*

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 62-7w.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeill, Adm'r thereof.

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
238 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chatham line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
250 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
289 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
410 on the waters of Mill creek
200 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
330 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
109 in Moore county, including the cool spring
300 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62 t10A

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¾ 4 4¼ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrnaes, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN-PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Removal.

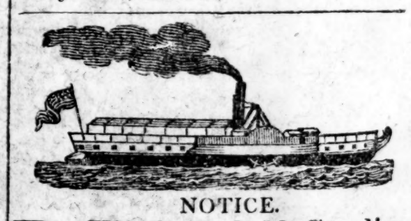
George W. Ragland & Co.,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have removed their shop to the store lately occupied by Mr. John McKinnon, on the corner of Dick and Person streets, immediately opposite to their late stand. Where they will at all times be prepared to execute any work in the line of their business, with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

They have a good supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness &c. now on hand for sale low.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-3t.



NOTICE.

The Virginia & N. Carolina

Transportation Company's Steam Boat

PETERSBURG, Capt. McRea,

WILL, in addition to her other duties, make a trip once a week, to and from Newbern, N. C., leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 17th March next.

Fare for Passengers $8—Freight on moderate terms. Feb. 19—64-1m

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Subscriptions received by F. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.